TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

War Reports and Contradictions from the Parana.

United States Diplomacy in Paraguay and Brazil.

The Goodwood Cup Won by Speculum.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Conflicting Accounts from the Seat of War-Humaita Said to Have Been Taken by the Allies-Paraguayan Reports in Denial-The Webb in Diplomatic Difficulties

LONDON, July 30, 1868. The South American mails have reached this city and furnish additional news from the scene of war

Despatches had been received in Rio Janeiro from the Marquis de Caxias, Commander-in-Chief of the allied armies, announcing that the fortress of Hu-maita, so long and obstinately defended by the Paraguayans, had fallen into the hands of the allies. No particulars of the last days of the siege were

given, nor were the terms of the surrender known. The dispute which had arisen between General Caxias and Mr. Washburn, the American Minister to Paraguay, remained unsettled. It originated in an attempt on the part of the Marquis to prevent the United States steamer Wasp, with the American Minister on board, from proceeding up the Parana

Mr. Webb, the Ambassador of the United States at Rio Janeiro, has remonstrated with the Brazilian government against this interference with the movements of the Minister to Paraguay and will demand his passports if the steamer Wasp is again detained by the commander of the allied forces.

Paraguayan Reports.

LONDON, July 30, 1868. The following report has been received from Paraguavan source :-

The allies made a reconnoissance in force in the direction of the fortifications on the Tebicuari river. The detachment consisting of six thousand men, was et by the Paraguayan forces, on the Tabare river, and a severe engagement followed, which ended in the defeat and rout of the allies, with heavy loss in prisoners, horses, arms and munitions of war.

Accounts from the same quarter represent that the osition of the Paraguavans at Humaita was as there were no prospects of its abandonment. The new and extensive fortifications on the

Tebicuari had been completed and were well provisioned and garrisoned. The river had been effectnally closed at that point by chains and other of The above accounts, coming from behind the Para-

guayan lines, are necessarily of an earlier date than the latest news received at Rio Janeiro from the allied camp.

No intimation is given that General Lopez had sued for peace.

HAYTI.

Battle Between General Hector and the Reactionists-General Cristi Defeated-Thirty

HAVANA, July 80, 1868. Advices have been received in this city from Hayti furnishing important reports of the progress of the It is announced that General Hector, who at the

date of the previous news from the seat of war had relieved the town of Jacmel from the besieging forces of General Picquett and routed them, fought another battle and defeated the reactionary troops of General Cristi, of St. Domingo, who had crossed just about the period of Hector's first victory. Adhering to the order mutually issued by the con-

tending parties at the date of the late special telegram to the HERALD, thirty prisoners taken during

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 30, 1868.

The London Standard, commenting upon the Funding bill just passed by the American Congress, says the proposition to replace the five-twentles principal and interest to be paid in gold, will make latter no more acceptable to the business community than the former, as a future Congress may alter their value by the enactment of new laws on

The Bank Return.

LONDON, July 30-5 P. M. The regular weekly statement of the Bank of Engfand, made public to-day, shows that the amount of builion in vault has decreased 112,000 pounds ster-

The Goodwood Ruces-Third Day's Sport.

GOODWOOD, July 20, 1863.
This the third was the most eventful and brilliant day of the season, the great annual contest for the Goodwood Cup coming off with eclat. The course was crowded at an early hour.

The first event was for the Goodwood Cup, valued at eight hundred sovereigns in gold (or \$2,100), added to a subscription of twenty sovereigns each, half forfeit; if twenty subscriptions the second to receive one hundred sovereigns out of the stakes. Three years old to carry 102 lbs.; four years old, 125 lbs.; five years old, 133 lbs.; six years and aged, 136 lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 4 lbs. Pure barbs. Turkish or Arabian horses allowed 32 lbs.; horses foaled in America or the British colonies allowed lbs., with allowances for non-winners. Penalties for winners of the Derby, Doncaster, St. Leger, Ascot, Goodwood or Doncaster Cups within two years, of 10 lbs. extra, two miles and a haif.

The race was won by the Duke of Newcastle's three year old b. c. Speculum, by Vedette, out of Doralice, carrying 102 lbs.; Mr. H. Savile's three skin, carrying 102 lbs., second; Mr. F. Johnstone's three year old br. c. Tabouret, by Rataplan, out of Mulligness, carrying 102 lbs., third; Baron Rothechild's three year old br. c. Suffolk, by North Lincoln, out of Protection, carrying 102 lbs., fourth; the Duke of Newcastle's four year old b. c. Julius, by St. Albans, out of Julie, carrying 126 lbs., fifth.

The running was on the old Goodwood Cup Course. in which the horses start at the Cup post, go out to the westward of the Clump and return to the east-

ward of the Clump, two miles and a balf. The betting just previous to the race was four to one against Speculum, eight to one against Blueskin, four to one against Tabouret and two to one

The betting ten days since was five to two against Blinkhoolie, four to one against Speculum and Julius, one thousand to eighty against Suffolk, ten to seven

against Priponnier. The Goodwin Cup was won last year by the Duke of Beaufort's Vauban, who beat Mr. J. Johnstone's Tynedale by three-quarters of a length; Regalia, a

bad third; b. c. Toxopholite, fourth, and Miss Havelock, fifth. The betting was seven to four on Vauban.
The second race was for the racing stakes, fifty sovereigns each, for three year old colts, carrying 122 pounds, fillies 119 pounds, the owner of the second borse to receive back his stake. One mile,

second horse to receive back his searc. One fourteen subscribers.

Won by Mr. Bowes' b. c. The Spy, by Underhand out of Victoria; Mr. Salmon's b. c. Vale Royal, by Stockwell out of July, second; Bee was third.

The betting before the race was four to one against The Spy, two to one against Vale Royal and seven to

The third the Bee.

reigns each for two year old fillies, carrying 122 lbs., three-quarters of a mile, six subscribers, and was won by Mr. Saviler's filly, by Prime Minister out of Rigolboche; Lord Stamford's filly Scientilla, by Thunderbolt out of Dulcibella, second, and the Marquis of Hastings' b. f. Kamschatka, by Trumpeter out of Tzaritzs, third.

iting before the race was two to one against er, even on Scintilia and two to one against The fourth race was for the third class of the Six-teenth Bentinck Memorial Stakes, a triennial stakes of ten sovereigns each for foals of 1864; colts 122 lbs., fillies 117 lbs., three miles five furlongs.

Ibs., fillies 117 lbs., three miles five ruriongs.

Thirty-two subscribers.

Won by Mr. Bowes' ch. g. Taraban, by Rataplan out of Wiasma; Mr. J. Day's ch. f. Seville, by St. Albans out of Donna Maria, second.

The fifth race was for the second year of the Seventeenth Bentinck Memorial Stakes, a triennial stakes of ten sovereigns each for foals of 1855; coits 122 lbs., fillies 116 lbs., one mile and a half. Thirty-one subscribers. Won by Mr. Bowes' b. c. The Spy, by Underhand out of Victoria; Sir F. Johnstone's b. c. Banditti, by Buccaneer out of Secret, second. Sunstroke was third.

Three 14f.

The betting before the race was two to one against Spy, four to one against Bandittl and two to

The Spy, four to one against Banditti and two to one against Sunstroke.

The sixth race was for the Molecomb Stakes, of fifty sovereigns each, for two year olds; colts to carry 122 pounds, fillies 119 pounds; the owner of the second horse to receive back his stake.

The race was won by Mr. Merry's b. c. Belladrum, by Stockwell out of Catharine Hays; the Duke of Hamilton's ch. c. Chatelherault, by Newminster, out of Leonie's dam, by Hampton, second; Mr. C. Alexander's b. c. Meteor, by Thunderbolt, out of Lay Sister, third.

Four ran.

The betting before the race was five to one on Belladrum, eight to one against Chatelherault and sixteen to one against Meteor.

IRELAND.

The Anglo-American Bankrupt Case.

DUBLIN, July 30, 1868. Mr. Train appeared in public before the Court of Bankruptcy to-day. As his papers were not pre-sented in the proper form the court refused to hear

SPAIN. Royal Compliment to an Officer.

The Queen refuses to accept the resignation of Admiral Nuñez, the commander of the Spanish fleet in American waters.

CUBA.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, July 30, 1868. Sugar—8 reals for No. 12 Dutch standard. Exchange on New York-Currency, short sight, 291/4 per cent discount; gold, long sight, 1 per cent discount, and short sight 3/2 per cent discount.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Movements of Blacque Bey, the Turkish Minister-Drowning Accident and Shooting MONTREAL, July 30, 1868.

Blacque Bey, the Turkish Ambassador, left for Washington last night.

Miss Mathieson, daughter of Dr. Mathieson, an eminent Presbyterian minister of this city, was drowned at Cacouna yesterday while bathing.

Mills, the celebrated gymnast, was shot in the mouth by one Noian in a drunken row this morning.

Mills is in a precarious condition.

Representatives of American Insurance Companies in Ottawa. OTTAWA, July 30, 1868. Representatives of American insurance companies arrived here this morning and deposited the amount

with the Receiver General required by the Insurance act. These wno have complied with this law will be gazetted Saturday.

The Nova Scotla Parliament and the Confederation Act. St. John, July 30, 1869.

Sir John A. McDonald and other Ca binet Ministers arrived this morning and proceeded to Halifax tonight. The Nova Scotia members hold a caucus to-morrow to decide on the course to be pursued concerning the Confederation.

SOUTH CAROLINIA.

Election of Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. COLUMBIA, July 30, 1868.

A. J. Willard and Captain Hoge were elected Associate Justices of the Supreme Court to-day. The democrats tried to elect a conservative republi-can, but failed.

LOUISIANA.

The Militia Bill-Presidential Electors.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30, 1868. For some days the question of reorganizing the in the matters of uniform, drill and pay-has occupied much of the time of the Legislature. A bill passed the House yesterday authorizing the formation of an unlimited number of companies of uniformed militia, to be armed and equipped at the expense of the State when the organization is aproved by the Governor, and empowering the Gov proved by the Governor, and empowering the Governor to organize the companies into battalions and regiments; the militia to be instructed in the tactics of the United States army and to be called into active service at the discretion of the Governor; to receive pay and allowances as prescribed by the United States army while in service. The bill will probably pass the Senate without difficulty.

The radicals are endeavoring to get the Legislature to take the election of the Presidential electors into their own hands.

To-day being the anniversary of the riots of 1866, both houses adjourned without transacting any business.

ALABAMA.

The Ku Klux Bill-Official Newspapers-The Common Carrier Bill.

MONTGOMERY, July 30, 1868. ties and to suppress Ku Klux publications was be-fore the Senate to-day and discussed at considerable ength. Its passage is certain.

In the House a bill twas passed allowing one news paper in each Congressional district, to be selected by the Governor, to be the official journal for publishing Sheriff's sales, estate notices, &c.

The Common Carrier bill was discussed and postponed until to-morrow. It punishes railroad officers and steamboat men for making any distinction on account of color.

GEORGIA.

The Legislature -Consolidating State Offices-

Mcsange from the Governor.
ATLANTA, July 30, 1868.
In the Senate to-day a bill was under considera tien and passed consolidating the offices of Secretary of State and Surveyor General. A motion to go into executive session was agreed

to, and the Chair decided the chamber to be closed. An appeal from the decision of the Chair was sustained.

A message was received from the Governor requesting the privilege to withdraw the communication to the Senate making certain nominations. Pending the consideration of the message the Senate

adjourned.

In the House the bill empowering committees to employ female clerks was defeated.

A bill is now before the House taking from the Governor the power of appointing Superintendent, Auditor and Treasurer of the State road of Georgia and transferring the same power to the General Assembler. The following was introduced and passed by a

large majority:—

Inasmuch as the vital question heretofore dividing the members composing this branch of the General Assembly has been settled.

Resolved, That we, like men having the interest of the State at heart, bury party prejudices and go forward to the perfect enactment of such laws as will establish peace and harmony among the people of the State.

The committee of investigation in the case of A. Alpeoria Bradley, the colored Senator accused of feiony, is in session.

Two colored men are contesting the seats of Representatives Lumlin and Goff.

The Citizens of Augusta Ask for a City Gov-ernment—The Police and the People. Augusta, July 30, 1868. A meeting of citizens was held at the City Hall to-

day, not less than two thousand being present, to petition the Legislature for a city government of law and order. Resolutions were unanimously adopted protesting against the present military appointees and asking for immediate relief. A committee was appointed to present the memorial to the Legislature. There is a bad feeling existing between the police

SEYMOUR

Great Political Ratification Gathering &

Montgomery, Ala. SELMA, Ala., July 30, 1808. The citizens of the counties of Bibb, Shelby and Jefferson gathered in large numbers to-day at Mont-gomery to ratify the nominations of Seymour and gomery to ratify the nominations of Seymour and Blair as the democratic nominees for President and Vice President. The meeting was an unquestioned success. Able, eloquent and effective speeches wer made by ex-Governor A. V. Moore, General John F. rgan, Messrs. Samuel F. Rice, Alexander White, George D. S. Hartridge and others. Resolutions ratifying the New York National Democratic platform and the nominations were unanimously satopted. Fully five thousand persons were present, and the utmost enthusiasm and good order prevailed throughout the entire proceedings.

light Procession.

JACKSON, Miss., July 30, 1868.

The citizens of Jackson and the country surround ing held to-night an immense Seymour and Blair ratification meeting. A torchight procession, with forty young ladies representing the States and Perri-tories, borne in a triumphal car, paraded the streets. A number of speeches were made.

A Democratic Ratification Meeting-Torch-

CALIFORNIA.

Departure of General Halleck for Sitka-The

Markets. San Francisco, July 29, 1868. nounced that he would, General Halleck and staff sailed for Sitka to-day in the steamer Pacific, on his tour of inspection of the mili-tary post of Alaska.

The Pacific carries a cargo of ordnance, commissary and quartermaster's stores. Flour—Old, \$7 a \$7 25; new, fine, \$6 75 a \$7 75. Wheat—Good shipping, \$1 85. Legal tenders, 70%.

TENNESSEE.

The Question of the Removal of Political Disabilities-Senator Wyatt.

NASHVILLE, July 30, 1868. The resolution of the State Senate to appoint a committee to wait upon Governor Brownlow to ask him to recommend the removal of political disabili-

ties from disfranchised citizens was passed over in-formally.

The despatch from Memphis to the Cincinnati Gazette announcing the assassination of Senator Wyatt is without foundation. The Senator is now in this city.

MISSOURI.

Movements of General Grant-Republican District Conventions.
St. Louis, July 30, 1868.

The republicans of the Fifth district, in convention at Sedalia, Mo., to-day, nominated Captain S. S. Burdett for Congress. Colonel Stover has been nomi-nated to fill the unexpired term of Colonel McClurg. The republicans of the Fourth district have nomi-nated S. H. Boyd to represent that district in Con-

KANSAS.

Democratic State Convention-Nominations for State Officers. ST. LOUIS, July 30, 1868.

On Wednesday the democracy of Kansas met in convention at Topeka for the purpose of forming a State ticket to be placed before the people at the election ensuing. The meeting, which was exceedingly enthusiastic and harmonious throughout its proceedings and vociferous in its manifestations for the national ticket presented by the delegates of the party assembled at Tammany Hall, was organized by the election of Daniel Vanderstice, of Doniphan

by the election of Daniel Vanuerstice, of Doniphan county, as president. George W. Glick, of Atchison, was nominated for Governor; Maxwell McCastin for Lieutenant Gov-ernor; Wilson Shannon, Jr., for Secretary of State; G. Schauble for Auditor, and Allen McCartney for Treasurer.
The nomination for Congress will be made to-mor-

row. The adoption of the platform will also take place tions for Congress and Electors—The Plat-form—Mass Meeting To-Morrow. LEAVENWORFH, July 30, 1868.

The Democratic State Convention continued its ession until one o'clock this morning, when, having fully transacted its business, it adjourned sine die. Charles W. Blair, of Fort Scott, was nominated for Congress. For Electors—General T. Smith, Arnin Thurston and G. L. Taylor. The platform adopted reaffirms that of the New York Democratic Convention and endorses the nomination of Seymour and Blair. It declares that the bonded debt of the United States should be paid according to theterms of its creation, and all of it not designated to be paid in coin should be paid in greenbacks, and that whatever money is received by the laborer, farmer and soldier's widow as a pension should be re-ceived by other creditors of the United States, in the ceived by other creditors of the United States, in the absence of express provision to the contrary; that national bank currency should be withdrawn and the bonds pledged for its redemption cancelled and replaced by lawful money of the United States, thus saving \$18,000,000 coin interest per annum; favors the education of all classes, but separate schools for each race; the speedy removal of all Indians from the State; the speedy removal of all Indians from the State; the speedy extinction of all Indians from the State; the speedy extinction of all Indians from the State; the speedy extinction of all Indians from the State; the speedy extinction of all indians from the State; the speedy extinction of all indians from the State; the speedy extinction of all indians from the State; the speedy extinction of all indians and Exemption laws; denounces the profligate expenditures of public money of the State by the radicals and the excessive taxation that has been levied on the people by that party as oppressive and unjust; acknowledges the debt of lasting gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the United States for their services will be held in grateful remembrance by the American people.

The campaign in this State will be inaugurated by democratic mass possible to the contract of the state of the same people.

eir services will be neiu in gracio.

the American people.

The campaign in this State will be inaugurated by democratic mass meeting to-morrow evening. Then General F. P. Biair, Charles W. Biair and other the company of the present,

A Fight with the Indians by a Party of Pawner

Sr. Louis, July 30, 1868. A report reached this city from Omaha to-day which report reached that place from Wood river. Nebraska, yesterday, to the effect that a large band of the Sioux and Chevennes had attacked a small party of the Pawnee scouts under Lieutenant How-ley, killing one Pawnee and wounding Lieutenant Howley. Several of the scouts were captured, with their arms and equipments.

OHIO

Heavy Rain Storm in the Miami Valley-Bridges Washed Away—The Adams Express Robbers-Congressional Nomination. Cincinnati, July 30, 1868.

A rain storm prevalled this afternoon along the Miami valley. The bridge on the Marietta road was washed away near Madisonville. The trains that washed away hear manisonvine. The trains that left here this afternoon were obliged to return. The damage has not yet been ascertained.

The two Reno brothers, charged with robbing Adams express, near Seymour, were incarcerated in the Lexington jail this evening.

John S. Leedam, of Champaign county, was nominated to-day by the Democratic Convention at Urbana to represent the Fourth Ohio district.

NEW YORK.

The Cornell University-Its Organization-Appointment of Professors.

ITHACA, July 30, 1868.
To-day the trustees of the Cornell University held professors were present. A general conference took organization and administration. The condition and prospects of the institution are eminently satisfac-

The State fair being held on the same days as here-The State fair being held on the same days as heretofore fixed for the commencement of the University,
the trustees decided to postpone the opening one
week. The inauguration exercises will therefore be
held Wednesday, October 7.

Rev. William D. Wilson, acting President of the
Hobart College, was elected Professor of Intellectual
and Moral Philosophy; William C. Cleveland, of
Cambridge, Professor of Civil Engineering.
All preliminary business was completed, and the
Board adjourned until October 6.

CRICKET MATCH IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 30, 1868. The Philadelphia eleven commenced a cricket match with an eleven of the Boston club to-day, the result being that the Boston eleven made 178 runs in the first innings and the Philadelphians 86 runs, sub ar wicked down.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1868. The Internal Revenue Commissionership—A plications for Office Under the New Law.

Commissioner Rollins and his intentions are for the most part erroneous. He has no desire to hold his

office and is ready to vacate the moment his successor is legally appointed and confirmed. Sometime ago, anticipating the appointment of a Commissioner and his confirmation by the Senate, he had arranged to retire with his family from the city. He has literally grown gray in the service, and it is said to be own wish, as well as the desire of his friends, that he should retire from the office. Under the circumstances, he does not feel at liberty to do so. Before the recess he told the members of the Senate Finance Committee that if they should agree upon any candidate for the lace he was ready to vacate it. They informed him in return that they wished him to remain at the head of the bureau until they should signify their willing-When the nomination of Alexander Commings falled of confirmation several members of the Senate Pinance Committee called upon Mr. Rollins and expressed their wish that he should nold on to the office, even at his own personal inconvenience. This he agreed to do, except the President should suspend him during the recess. It will therefore be seen that the stories about his compromising with a certain conservative republican who desires the piece under an ad interim appointment are ourely fictitious. His present intention is, in the language of Sumner to Stanton, "to stick." Should the Attorney General, however, give an opinion to the effect that by virtue of Rollins' letter of resignation the office is now vacant it is possible the Commissioner would feel bound to acquiesce. This would still leave the President in an awkward predicament, because, according to the radical con has no right to make an ad interim appointment for a vacancy that occurs during the session of the Senate, even after that body has adjourned. The radicals argue that if Rollins' resignation is to be construed according to the President's ideathat is, that it took effect from the day it was tendered—then it created a vacancy during the session of the Senate. Under the new Tax law so much power is conferred on the Commissioner that the office, in a political point of view, has received an additional importance and will con sequently play an important part in the approach ing canvass. If the President makes an ad interim appointment it will doubtless be a man who will be more in sympathy with the democrats than Mr. Rollins, and it is thought this will materially damage the prospects of the radicals. Hence the desire of the latter that Rollins should remain where he is. Mr. Rollins, who is himself an unconcealed radical seems to appreciate this view of the case and will not, therefore, relinquish the place unless he is com-The new Tax law provides that all the inspectors

appointed under the old act shail go out of office ten days after the former becomes a law. The limita-tion expired to-day. A large number of applications have been filed for the offices created by the last enactment.

Disorganized State of Affairs in Texas and Louisiana.
The Union Republican Congressional Committee

are in receipt of letters from the South which show a threatening condition of affairs in that section. In Texas especially great lawlessness and disorder are represented as prevailing. The Convention nov in session there promises to be a failure, so far as securing the success of reconstruction on the Congressional basis is concerned. This arises principally from a division in the ranks of the radicals in the Convention. The notorious Jack Hamilton, it is alleged, desires to destroy the action of the Convention, because he fears it will interfere with certain railroad projects in which he is interested. In the western part of Louisiana there is much discontent unless a strong force of troops is sent there an open disturbance will take place.

The Overdue Interest on Government Bonds The United States Treasurer has prepared, in the form of a letter, the blanks, to be filled up in each individual case and addressed to government creditors who have not yet drawn the interest on bonds, informing them of the amounts standing in their names respectively and subject to their orders. A receipt upon the book in his office will be required from the creditor or his authorized agent before the amount can be paid and a blank power of attorney

Sensible Action of the Senate Impeachmen Investigating Committee.

The select committee of the Senate to inquire into the official conduct of Senators in connection with the impeachment and trial of President Johnson took no action whatever in relation to that subject. Private Scoretary of Attorney General Evarts. vate secretary of Attorney General Stanberry, has

Evar.s, by invitation of that gentleman. Reduction in the Naval Force. In consequence of the act of Congress making arge reduction in the force of seamen employed in the United States navy, Secretary Welles has given firections for bringing home and putting out of commission a number of vessels now doing service abroad. It is not yet known what vessels will come home, as they will be of those which can be dis-pensed with by the commanders of the squadrons to which they are attached. The crews of the vessels thus put out of commission will be discharged and the officers placed on other duty.

Passengers who arrived here this morning from the scene of the late flood on the Patapaco report that the authorities of the Baltimore and Onio Railroad have a large force engaged in repairing the road between the Relay House and Ellicott City. The damage is said to be greater than has been generally supposed. There is a line of backs and stages running daily from Ellicott City to Frederick, beyond which atter place the travel is uninterrupted.

Receipts from Customs. The receipts from customs from July 20 to 25, inclusive, are as follows:-

Boston.
New York.
Philadelphia
Baltimore. Total.....\$2,967,154

The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, chartered by Congress a few days before its adjournment, has been organized already and all the stock taken by a few capitalists, headed by Jay Cooke. This is claimed to be the roadest charter ever granted to any insurance company in America. It authorizes branches in all states and Territortes, and is intended to be carried on in connection with the national banks.

The Bids for Supplying Postage Stamps.

The Postmaster General has postponed until Octo-ber his decision on the bids for supplying the department with stamps.

Indian Treatics.
The Senate, before its adjournment, ratified treaties

with the Potawatamies, Sacs and Foxes, of Kansas; the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, of Nebraska; the Wyomings and Navajoes, of New Mexico; and ers:—The Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, the Kiowas and Comanches of Kansas, and the Crow Indians of Montana. These tres ties adjust many points of difficulty, and stipulate for permanent peace.

The Senate falled to ratify the treaty made by

General Sherman with the Wintoh, Grand River and The Public Lands-Entries Under the Home stend Law.
The Commissioner of the General Land Office in

reply to inquiries states that homestead entries can only be made upon surveyed lands after the return to the proper District Land Office of the official plot of the survey; also that the right of a settler under a homestead entry attaches only at and from the date of the entry. Settlers upon unsurveyed land, desiring to secure their improvements made prior to the return of the survey, may obtain priority of right as against subsequent claims under the provisions of to this call the Pro one tieg laws and fill a declaratory state.

men's therefor before the expiration of three months after the date of the return of a revers to the district

Commotion Among the Clerks in the Patent

A commotion occurred at the Patent office this morning in consequence of the discovery that no funds were to be had to pay off the regular monthly salaries of the office. Congress shortly before ad-journment passed a law providing for the transfer of all the funds of the Patent Office to the Treasury Department from the First Na Nonal Bank in this city. The law also directed that the annual expenses o the office should not exceed \$250,000. It now turns out that there is an unexpected difficulty in getting the required amount of money fr.vm the Treasury, great doubt existing as to the manner in which it should be drawn. The clerks and examiners are in

consequence in great grief.

The White House Besieged by Office Seekers.

The White House was more densely crowded with office seekers to-day than at any time even during the session of Congress. The Senate left only about a hundred offices unfilled, but the scramble for these is unprecedented. Perhaps ninety-nine out of every hundred callers at the White House are professional office seekers, and with these the President is literally besieged from morning till late at night. Some of them come here with a view to having parties now in office suspended, bringing with them for this purpose pocketfuls of serious charges.

Movements of General Stoneman. Major General Stoneman, commanding the First Military District, arrived here this morning from Richmond, accompanied by Colonel Campbell, of his staff. He intends going North for eight or ten days to take a brief vacation for the benefit of his health. This morning he visited General Grant's headquarters, and also the War Department, where he had an interview with Secretary Schoffeld.

The New Commissioner of Patents. Elisha Foote, the new Commissioner of Patents, is a cousin of the late Senator Foote, of Vermont, and is generally conceded to possess all the qualifications necessary for his new position. He has had great experience in the Patent Office, having for years past been a member of the Appeal Board. He is a lawyer by profession, and for a number of years was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Senaca county, N. Y. In early life he made several inventions, all of which proved to be of great value. He had an extensive practice as a patent lawyer, from which he reaped a handsome fortune. Judge Foote is about Iron Forts—A New Turret for Land Defence.
The favor with which the British Captain Coles

iron revolving fort has come to be recently regarded in England renders it worth while to note that a similar American invention, claimed to be in many respects superior-namely, the Ryan-flitchcock re volving iron fort-nas now a prospect of a fair trial. On the favorable report of a joint committee of both houses a resolution unanimously passed the Senate— and would no doubt have passed the House but for the fact that with only three bills ahead of it on ac count of the fllibustering on the Funding bill on the norning of adjournment all other business was left unfinished—directing the appointment of a board consisting of the General of the Army and Admiral and Vice Admiral of the Navy to investigate this system of defence. The delay until next session will not, I am informed, prevent the examination preliminary to the only satisfactory test-that of actual experiment by the construction of one of these iron forts. The Cole turret, crudely devised in 1857, was practically perfected and used in the monitors by Ericsson with a success which has occastoned its partial and undoubtedly genera eventual adoption in all the navies of the world. The Ryan-Hitchcock fort, it is claimed, will be on shore what the Ericsson turret was affeat, and differs from the two former in the essential improvements of rotations by floating and working the guns by condensed air.

The Crops-Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.
The following is an abstract of the report just

ssued from the Department of Agriculture on the issued from the Department of Agriculture on the condition of the crops in July:—

Corn.—The most remarkable fact in connection with the corn crop of the present year is the great increase of its average in the South, the difference in the number of acres between the present and the preceding year being more than two millions and a haif. A slight decrease is apparent in the Eastern scabourd States, resulting from the unpropitions character of the recent cold and backward spring, which sadly interfered with the planting. A careful estimate of the average shows a decrease of 49,609 acres in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Maryland, and an increase of 3,108,215 acres in the other States. The figures show an increase of over 3,000,000 of acres in corn. making about 36,090,000 in the United States—an advance of 9 per cent. The percentage of Louislana reaches 65; that of Arkansas, 47; that of Kansas, 30; Mississippi, 25; Nebraska, 25; Missouri, 22; Texas, 18; Minnesota, 17; Iowa, 15; Illinois and Ohio, 8; Indiana, 4. The drought in the South has retarded somewhat the growth of corn, but its condition in that section is generally good. In the West the average is high, with the exception of Ohio and Indiana, where the weather mas been somewhat unpropitious and the storms destructive. In the East in the last of June the growth was small, condition of the crops in July:-

In the West the average is high, with the exception of Ohio and Indiana, where the weather has been somewhat unpropitious and the storms destructive. In the East in the last of June the growth was small, but the hot weather into splendid condition.

Wheat.—The condition of wheat as shown in the July return is above the average for last year in all the States except Vermont, Connecticut, the Carolimas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississiph, Texas and Nebraska. The season has been peculiarly favorable to the growth and ripening of this great bread crop in all except the Southern States.

Cotton.—Returns from the cotton districts indicate everywhere a reduction of the average in that crop, with the exception of Texas, which shows an increase of 33 per cent over last year, and Alabama, where there appears to be no material change in the figures. The falling off in Mississippi appears to be 15 per cent, 24 in Louisiana, 12 in Georgia, 13 in Arkansas, 18 in South Carolina, 20 in Tennessee and 32 in North Carolina. The average reduction in acreage is about ten per cent. With this diminished breadth there is cleaner and better culture and a more general use of fertilizers, so that the yield may be quite equal to last year, the season being equally favorable with a like experience as to insects and other causes of injury. One county in Arkansas (Desha) reports less than a third of the acreage of last year, while the area in corn is three times as large. Such indications are hopeful. The correspondent, as might be expected, declares that the crops are all in aplendic condition, and if not injured by a drought the finest yield for many years will be the result. A want of rain has been apparent in half the States and a severe drought has afficted Western Tennessee, but few complaints of its effects on cotton are made. So far the plant enjoys a very general exemption from the casanalites and injuries.

Rye, onts and barley promise abundant crops. No serious drawbacks are reported and few complaints of bad condition are rece

Island—the natural result of extremely high prices of last year's crop.

Pruit is variable. Apples and peaches are less promising than usual. Vermont, New Jersey, Delnaware, Maryland, Virginia, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia make a worse record than the other States to apple. Peaches will be less abundant than apples, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware promising but haif a crop and Illinois and Michigan showing a considerable reduction. A fair promise of grapes is indicated.

Tobacco covers as large an area as usual in Virginla, Kentucky and Connecticut, somewhat Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. Its condition to to Kentucky and Michigan. Elsewhere a little the average.

Sorghum is generally doing well in the West, but not so well as usual in the middle beit of the southern States.

Commander Pierce Crosby has been detached from the command of United States steamer Shamokin and placed on waiting orders. GENERAL BUTLER'S ARREST. .

Naval Order.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOSTON JOURNAL:-I see in your telegraphic column a notice that Charles W. Wooley and Kimberly Brothers brought suit against me in Baltimore; in other and less accurate papers that "I was arrested." The fire is true, the latter not.

The purpose of Wooley's suit is obvious. The

telegram adds that the Kimberly suit is "for money extorted from them while I was in command at For

extorted from them while I was in command at Fortress Monroe." Both suits were brought by John Surrati's attorney—the latter in order to give occasion for the telegram.

Kimberly Brothers' claim is for rent paid by them for occupation of government land. A board of survey reported that all the occupants of government land for shopkeeping purposes should payrent, the amount of which the board fixed. My Provost Marshal collected of the Kimberlys (among others) and accounted for that rent for which I am sued, and it is telegraphed over the country "for extorting money."

This is a specimen of rebel slanders against me and rebel claims against the government.

All respectable papers unwittingly giving currency to this calumny will, I doubt not, give place to the Foundary.

THAD STEVENS ON THE GREENBACK OFES-TION.

He "Settles" the field Question-What the Funding Bill Is-The Five-Twenty Bonds

and Their Redemption in Gold.

Mr. Thaddeux Stevens, of Pennsylvania, has adfressed the following letter to a personal friend. In it he offers his opinions as to what Congress in passing the Punding tall has done toward settling the question of paying the public debt, &c., in gold:-

question of paying the public debt, &c., in gold:—
DEAR SIR.—The gold question is settled.
It is not surprising that an ancient philosopher should marvel at the angular workings of truth, sometimes operating with provoking slowness and sometimes with electric Apidity, but always with eventual accuracy. This has been called to my mind by the late sudden settle ment of the question "in what currency the five-twenties were payable." For some time past that quastion has been discussed in a vulgar manner and, I confess, so far as i was concerned, in a temper and style which was unbecoming; and yet within a week the whole question has been settled without turmoil and without it seeming to be understood by the public at large.

was unbecoming; and yet within a week the whole question has been settled without furmoil and without it seeming to be understood by the public as large.

A funding bill was introduced by Senator Sherman, and having passed the Senate was sent to the House, where it received several amendments. The Senate non-concurred, and it went to a committee of conference. They reported an entirely new bill, in which they settled the whole question of what the five-twenties should be payable in so wisely as to reduce the whole national ioan to payment in coin. They provided bonds to the full amount of the five-twenties and re-more, to be exchanged par for par and payable in gold in thirty and forty years.

Now, if the five-twenties had already been payable principal and raterest in gold, nothing need have been said except as to the tirse, which the government had the right-to extend, but they did provide that the bonds to be substituted should be of different interest value from the face of the five-twenties. It is previded that they shall bear an interest of four per centum in gold instead of six per centum as now, and as an equivalent for the re-notion of the universe the principal should be payable in gold at maturity. If the principal were already payable in gold therecould have been no occasion to repeat it mer to reduce the coin interest for thirty years by offe-third. That settled that the bonds bearing four per cent interest for forty years, and their principal and interest payable in just what it now is.

Those provisions, I think, cannot be misunderstood by any gentleman. If the bondholder chooses to deal let him exchange one of these four-forty bonds, hearing four per cent interest, for one of the same value called five-twenties, bearing six per cent interest in gold and the principal in amougt.

This proposition, containing so just and convenient an arrangement so as to reduce the national foun to uniformity and settle the vexed question "in what it should be paid," was submitted to both houses, passed at once b

The Sappho sailed from Sandy Hook at ten o'clock vesterday morning.

The Phantom left New London yesterday morning bound for New York.

The Haleyon is trying very hard to accomplish something in the neighborhood of New London. She has been dodging in and out of that harbor for the

has been dodging in and out of that harbor for the past two days in a very delightful manner.

An interesting race for a service of silver plate is to come off on the 8th of August between four of the crack boats belonging to the Savannah Yacht Club. The contesting yachts will be the Eleanor, Ella Ann, Maggie Mitcheil and Unknown.

The Atlante Yacht Club, of Brooklyn, is off to the eastward on its annual cruise under the command of Commodore Homans. The squadron left New London yesterday morning for Stonington. The following named vessels constitute the fleet:—Schooners Alga and Lois; sloops White Wing, Gusse, Addir V., Agnes, Clytic, Qui Vive, Marquis, Florence, Galatea, Salus and Carleton.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MINING TROUBLES.

Mass Meeting at Scranton and Pittston-A Serious Revolt at New Boston-Proclamation by the Sheriff.

tion by the Sheriff.

[Scranton (July 30) correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.]

A great mass meeting of miners was held last night at Odd Fellows' Hail, Hyde Park, under the auspices of the Miners' Benevolent Society. Delegates from Schujtkill county, who were appointed at a recent meeting at Mahoney City, were received, and inflammatory speeches were made. It was agreed to let the Scranton works resume business temporarily, but to demand the advance of twenty per cent on the wages for mining coal. A mass meeting is to be held to-night at Pittston, and to-morrow at Wilksbarre. The main troubles are at Wilkesbarre. Mr. Broderick, the superintendent of Lee's mines, near Nanticoke, has died from his injuries. The telegraph to-day from Wilkesbarre announces that there is great trouble at Hutchinson and New Boston. The miners are armed. A revolt has taken place. Sheriff Van Leer will issue another proclamation to-morrow.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the

The WREELY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains the very latest European News by the Cable up to the hour of publication; Telegraphic Despatches from all parts of the world; the Current News of the Week; the Fashions; Amusements; Varieties; Faceties; Scientific, Sporting, Political, Religious and Literary Intelligence; Editorial articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Home, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:-Single subscription, \$2; Three copies, \$6; Five copies, \$8; Ten copies, \$15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The steamship Arizona will sail from this port on Saturday for Aspinwall. The mails for Central America and the South.Pa-

cific will close at half-past ten in the morning.

The NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for the Pacific

will be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morning

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents. A.—Phalon's "Paphian Letton" Romoves FRECKLES, PIMPLES, TAN, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIP-ELAS A.

A.—Phalon's "Paphian Soap" Possesses the same properties as the "Paphian Lotion." 26 cents a cake. It will not chap the skin; it is tovaluable for the TOLLET, BATH and NURSERY.

A.—Jeffers Offers Extraordinary Bargains in Ladice, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes. JEFFERS, 1,138 and 1,132 Broadway, opposite St. James, Hoffman and Fifth Avenue hotels. A.—Mosquitoes and Flies.—Sleep in Com-fort. Roebuck's Mosquito Canoples for Beds. ROEBUCK BROS., 55 Fulton street.

Batcheler's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world. The only perfect Dye; neous. Factory 16 Bond street. Circulars of Every Description and Notices to attend meetings printed in the nextest possible manner, at an hour's notice, and twenty-five per cent less than at any other similar place in the city, at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 97 Nassay street.

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For First Class Printing of Every Description go to the Metropolitan Job Printing Establishment, #1 Invalid Wheel Chairs, for Use Indoors or ut. Price \$20 to \$40. Invalid Carriages to order. S. W. SMITH, 50 William street.

Kelly Island Catawba, \$2 per Gallon; Russett Champagne Citier, quart bottles, \$2 per dozen. MURPHY & DUNN, 60 Beaver street. Lloyd's \$109,000 Revolving Double Maps.— Wholesale agents wanted in every State and country. A for-tune open to smaart men. See Business Opportunities, to-day's Herald.

day's Heraid.

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